NOTE XV.

A NEW SUMATRAN SPECIES OF THE RHYNCHOPHOROUS GENUS OMOTEMNUS

DESCRIBED BY

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Omotemnus Stolzi, n. sp. ♂ and ♀.

One ♂ and three ♀♀ from Solok (Highlands of Padang: West Sumatra) presented to the Leyden Museum by Mr. P. O. Stolz.

Length (without rostrum): of the ♂ 35 mm., of the ♀♀ 38 and 32 mm.; length of the rostrum in the ♂ 10 mm., in the ♀♀ resp. 12 and 10 mm.; greatest breadth (at the shoulders) in the ♂ 14,5 mm., in the ♀♀ resp. 16 and 14 mm.

Upper surface (the pygidium included, but with the exception of the head and rostrum) dull, velvetlike [1]. Under surface, antennae and legs glossy.

Entirely black (included the pilosity on the legs and on the apex of the last abdominal segment) except the pronotum which is red, margined with black anteriorly, the basal lobe black and two ovate, slightly obliquely placed black spots just before the middle; these spots seem to be variable in size, as in one of my four specimens (a ♀) they are much reduced, almost punctiform, so that perhaps specimens will be found in which these spots are entirely absent. The club of the antennae is more or less dark pitchy brown, and the opaque truncation pale fulvous. In one of the two smaller females (that with the reduced thoracical spots) a small red spot is present just before the interocular pit.

In the ♂ the rostrum is (seen sideways) regularly concave above about the middle; the basal slightly thickened portion is finely and distantly punctured; in front of this portion the upper side is very rough, owing to numerous warts of different size; between these warts short erect stiff black hairs are spread; the rough portion is compressed near the end so as to form a short keel which ends in a compressed short tooth of which the top is slightly curved backwards; the sides of this tooth and the apical portion of the rostrum are finely and sparingly punctured. Underneath the rostrum is almost straight, slightly bent downwards at the tip; it is remotely covered with very minute punctures and provided at the base with an impressed mesial line which splits just before the middle of the rostrum.

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[1] In the female specimens a glossy, minutely punctured, narrow bifurcate streak is present along the middle of the anterior third of the pronotum.

In the ♀ the rostrum is almost regularly curved beneath. Just before the slightly thickened basal portion a more or less distinct linear impression is to be seen, followed by a strong punctuation which further on is enclosed between raised sides which meet at a distance of one third of the length of the rostrum from the apex, forming here a sharply raised keel which bifurcates at the apex of the rostrum. A faint furrow is present on the sides of the apical half of the rostrum. The sides and the undersurface of the rostrum are minutely punctured. The undersurface is shallowly furrowed and in this furrow two divergent impressed lines originate.

The pronotum is slightly convex, somewhat more in the ♂ than in the ♀; the sides are regularly rounded, narrowing towards the constricted front portion; the basal lobe ist narrowly margined, rather strongly sinuated, the middle lobe rounded. The scutellum is elongate lanceolate [1]).

The elytra are rather short and broad, narrowing in straight lines towards the end; each of them is provided with 5 impressed lines of which the outermost is shortened.

The pygidium is convex in the ♂, nearly flat in the

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1) In one of the two smaller females the scutellum is shorter and broader, and notched at the tip.

♀; it has a triangular shape with rounded tip, more broadly rounded in the ♂ than in the ♀, the tip fringed with stiff black hairs; a trace of a median keel is present in both sexes.

The undersurface shows very minute granules which are densely set on the sterna (especially the prosternum) of the ♂. The apical ventral segment in the ♂ is truncate posteriorly and here provided with punctures which bear stiff black bristles; in the ♀ the apex is subacuminate and without hairs.

The legs are glossy, very remotely covered with distinct punctures and, with the exception of the posterior femora, fringed with black hairs. — In the ♂ the femora of all the legs are notched near the tip at the underside; the undersurface of the anterior femora is provided on the inside with a compressed ridge; the femora of the fore- and middle-legs are fringed, the hairs decreasing in length towards the notch; the tibiae of all the legs are likewise fringed, but the fringe is denser, especially that of the front tibiae; the middle- and hind-tibiae are very slightly dilated beneath near the base; the underside of the tarsi is also fringed. — In the ♀ the fringe of the anterior femora is restricted to a tuft of black hairs, just in front of the trochanter; the other fringes are present though much less dense than in the ♂.

Omotemnus Stolzi is, I believe, the second known species in this genus with black fringes to the legs and to the apex of the last abdominal segment. The first described species, *O. nigrocrinitus* Faust from N. E. Borneo [1]), differs in the male sex (the female is not known) by the otherwise shaped rostrum and by the different coloration. In *Rhynchophorus lobatus* Rits. [2]), an entirely black species which likewise belongs to the genus *Omotemnus*, the fringes to the legs are ferruginous black.

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1) Stett. entom. Zeit. Jahrg. 56 (1895), p. 99.

2) Notes Leyd. Mus. Vol. IV (1882), p. 179.